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1	UNITE	D STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	sou	THERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
3		WESTERN DIVISION
4		
5		RICA, : CRIMINAL ACTION CR-1-02-054 :
6	Plaintiff,	<ul><li>Cincinnati, Ohio</li><li>Monday, February 3, 2003</li></ul>
7	-vs-	: :
8	TYREESE PUGH,	: Sentencing :
9	Defendant.	: 2:50 p.m.
10		
11	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN J. DLOTT, JUDGE	
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13		
14	For the Plaintiff:	Wende Cross, Esq. Amul Thapar, Esq.
15		Asst. U.S. Attorney Atrium II, Suite 400
16		221 East Fourth Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
17	For the Defendant:	Pro Se
18	(Walter Pugh, Jr.)	J. Robert Andrews, Esq.
19	(Legal advisor)	Schuh & Goldberg 2662 Madison Road Cincinnati Obio 45208
20	(Marmanga Bresh)	Cincinnati, Ohio 45208
21	(Tyreese Pugh)	Edward J. Felson, Esq. Felson & Felson
22		CBLD Center, Suite 1650 36 East Seventh Street
23		Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
24	Law Clerk: Mike Rich Courtroom Deputy: Steve Snyder	
25	Court Reporter: Bet	ty Schwab

## **PROCEEDINGS**

1 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: The next case is 2 CR-1-02-54-2, United States of America v. Tyreese Pugh. 3 Will the parties please step forward? 4 MR. FELSON: Edward Felson for Tyreese Pugh. 5 MS. CROSS: Wende Cross for the United States, 6 Your Honor. 7 8 THE COURT: And are you Tyreese Pugh? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: And are you represented in this proceeding by Edward Felson, a attorney who is present here 11 12 in court with you today? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: On a former day, the defendant 15 pleaded not quilty to count one, conspiracy to commit a 16 bank robbery; count two, armed robbery; count three, 17 brandishing a firearm during a crime of violence; and, 18 four, possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. 19 jury trial began in this case on September 3, 2002, and on 20 September 10, 2002, the defendant was found quilty as 21 charged on all counts in which he was named in the indictment. 22 23

At that time, the matter was refer to the United States Probation Department for a presentence investigation and report. The Court has received the presentence report

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1 prepared December 4, 2002. 2 Ms. Cross, have you received a copy of the presentence report? 3 4 MS. CROSS: I have, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Felson, have you received a copy 5 of the presentence report? 6 MR. FELSON: I have. 7 THE COURT: And, Mr. Pugh, have you received a 8 9 copy of the presentence report? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: Have you had an opportunity to 11 12 discuss it with Mr. Felson? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Then I would now like to address the 14 factual findings for sentencing. The Court will accept the 15 presentence report as part of the sentencing facts in this 16 case and will proceed to address any additional sentencing 17 facts the parties wish to present. 18 19 Let me ask counsel, are any of the facts reported 20 in the presentence report disputed by the government or the 21 defendant? Ms. Cross? 22 MS. CROSS: No, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Felson? 24 MR. FELSON: Yes. Actually, it wasn't going to 25 be, and then I just heard some substantial discussion about

how Walter Pugh was sort of the leader in this, and my 1 2 paragraph 48 indicates both appear equally culpable. So it doesn't seem to be consistent with the co-defendant. 3 I'm sort of surprised at the status, that the 4 government is taking a different point of view for each. 5 Ι guess it appears that way anyway. Maybe they're not, but 6 where they're using one argument with Walter Pugh and then 7 sort of undoing it with Tyreese and saying he's equally 8 9 culpable. 10 THE COURT: Are you saying he should get an 11 enhancement? MR. FELSON: No, no. I'm just considering, 12 certainly not an enhancement, but maybe we would discuss a 13 downward departure for that reason. Another issue that 14 I'll address in the future, but I'm just -- certainly, he's 15 not the one more culpable. He was the son. He was the 16 follower, and I'm just making that point that it sounded to 17 me like --18 19 THE COURT: So you're not disputing what's in 20 paragraph 48? 21 MR. FELSON: I'm not disputing the zero. 22 don't want to depart upward. We don't want any 23 enhancements, of course not. But I just wanted to make

that point, that that statement "they appear equally

culpable" apparently was not used in Walter Pugh's, I

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1 quess, presentence investigation. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Felson. 3 Do you have any additional sentencing facts you 4 wish to present, Ms. Cross? 5 MS. CROSS: No, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Felson, any additional sentencing facts? 7 MR. FELSON: 8 No. THE COURT: All right. Then, there being no 9 10 objections to the factual statements contained in the presentence report, the Court adopts those statements as 11 its findings of fact. 12 The defendant has been found quilty of all counts 13 in which he was named in the indictment. Accordingly, the 14 defendant is adjudged quilty of case number CR-1-02-54-2, 15 conspiracy to commit a bank robbery in count one; armed 16 robbery in count two; brandishing a firearm during a crime 17 of violence in count four; and possession of a firearm by a 18 19 convicted felon in count five. Pursuant to 18 United States Code Section 3553, 20 21 the Court makes the following findings of relevant fact significant to the imposition of sentence. In count one, 22 23 the defendant is quilty of violating 18 United States Code 24 Section 371, which is a Class B felony and subjects the 25 defendant to a maximum of 25 years imprisonment, a \$250,000

fine, a period of supervised release of five years, and a \$100 special assessment.

In count two, the defendant is guilty of violating 18 United States Code Section 2113(a) and (d) and 18 USC Section 2, which is also a Class B felony and carries the same penalties as that in count one.

In count four, the defendant is guilty of violating 18 USC Section 924(c)(1)(A)(ii), which is a Class A felony and subjects the defendant to a mandatory minimum 7 years imprisonment to the sentence imposed on the count two offense, a period of supervised release of five years and a \$100 special assessment.

And, finally, in count five the defendant is guilty of violating 18 United States Code Section 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2), which is a Class C felony and subjects the defendant to a maximum of ten years imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine, a period of supervised release of three years, and a \$100 special assessment.

However, the Sentencing Guidelines Manual controls the determination of the sentence in this case.

Let me next deal with the issue of objections.

The final presentence report indicates there are no remaining objections to the presentence report.

Let me ask counsel, are there any objections to the presentence report that have not been previously

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     raised?
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              MR. FELSON: The only issue, Judge, my client
    asked me on paragraph 69, the increase of one in the
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    offense level. I couldn't give him an answer for that. I
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    apologize. It's not marked. And if maybe the probation
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    office could just help us out, we can get rid of that
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     issue.
               THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cross, you want to
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    rely on Ms. Egner again?
              MS. CROSS: Yes, Your Honor.
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              MS. EGNER: I assume what you're referring to is
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     the multiple count adjustment.
               THE COURT: Ms. Egner, why don't you come up
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14
     here? Because it's easier for Betty and I to hear you.
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               MS. EGNER:
                           I apologize.
               THE COURT: That's okay.
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               MS. EGNER: I assume what you're referring to is
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     the multiple count adjustment; is that correct?
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               MR. FELSON: The increase in offense level in
20
     paragraph 69.
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              MS. EGNER:
                           I'm sorry. Okay. If you start with
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     paragraph 65 and read down, I think it's probably a little
                 What we're trying to do is come up with a
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     bit easier.
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     final determination as far as what the culpability in the
     offense level would be for all this conduct put together.
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1 And so you have your adjusted offense level for counts one 2 and two, and that's the highest offense level for each of 3 the groups. Do you follow me so far? 4 5 And so, if you look at U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Section 3D1.4, that is assigned one unit, just in one unit 6 for purposes of just getting it all together. And then the 7 adjusted offense level for count five is 20. And that 20 8 9 is six -- it's six levels lower than the first one. So you don't get a whole unit for that; you only get a half of a 10 11 unit. It's a sign and a value score. You really need 12 to read the Guidelines in conjunction with this. But it's 13 14 a sign and a value to it. Okay? 15 And if you look at the greater offense level 16 that's 26, you have one-and-a-half units, and 17 one-and-a-half units increases the offense level by one. 18 It's a severity index for combining the two groups. 19 Does that help you? MR. FELSON: (Speaking to the defendant.) Does 20 21 it help you? 22 MS. EGNER: It's tricky. You really need to read the Guidelines with it, I think. 23 24 Ms. Egner, thank you for walking us THE COURT:

through that. I think that was a masterful job.

1 Anything? Any other objections? 2 We notice that there has been a MR. FELSON: 3 recommendation for the lower end, so we're not objecting. 4 I have been through everything with him. 5 THE COURT: I'm not getting to allocution yet. 6 I'm just doing objections. 7 MR. FELSON: No objections. THE COURT: 8 Any objections, Ms. Cross? 9 MS. CROSS: No objections. 10 THE COURT: All right. Then let me go over what 11 the applicable quidelines are. 12 Tyreese Dorran Pugh was found quilty following a 13 trial by jury of the following: Count one, conspiracy to 14 commit bank robbery, a Class B felony in violation of Title 15 18 United States Code Section 371; count two, armed 16 robbery, a Class A felony in violation of 18 USC Section 17 2113(a) and (d), and Section 2; count four, brandishing a 18 firearm during a crime of violence, which is a Class A 19 felony in violation of 18 United States Code Section 20 924(c)(1)(A)(ii); and count five, possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, a Class C felony in violation of 18 21 22 United States Code Section 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2). 23 The instant offenses occurred on April 24, 2002. 24 As a result, the 2002 edition of the Guidelines Manual was 25 used in calculating the offense level. Counts one and two

are grouped together under Sentencing Guideline Section 3D1.2(b) because they represent a single course of conduct with the same criminal objective and represent one composite harm to the same victim. Count two is the substantive offense which was the sole object of the conspiracy in count one.

Count four, which is a violation of 18 USC

Section 924, specifies a term of imprisonment to be imposed and requires such sentence to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment and is not grouped under any circumstances. The sentence to be imposed on the count four offense is determined by statute and imposed independently.

The count five offense is a separate group because it embodies conduct unrelated and subsequent to counts one and two.

What I've got here for you is really an explanation that was probably given better by Ms. Egner, but I'll make an attempt at it.

Group One, which is counts one and two, the guideline for 18 USC Section 2113 involving robbery is found at Sentencing Guideline Section 2B3.1. Subsection A indicates the base offense level is 20. Sentencing Guideline Section 2B1.3(b)(1) provides for a two-level increase if the property of a financial institution or post

office was taken.

Pursuant to Sentencing Guideline Section

2B3.1(b)(2)(B), the offense level is increased by six if a firearm, although not discharged, was otherwise used. However, this specific offense characteristic is not applicable to avoid the potential for double counting because sentencing under this guideline is being imposed in conjunction with a sentence for an underlying offense.

According to Sentencing Guideline Section

2B3.1(b)(4)(B), two levels are added if anyone was

physically restrained to facilitate the commission of the

offense or escape from the scene.

Sentencing Guideline Section 2B3.1(b)(7)(C) provides incremental increases to the offense level based on value of the property taken over \$10,000. Since the robbery involved \$153,189, the offense level is increased by two. Although Sentencing Guidelines Section 3A1.3 states the offense level is increased by two if a victim was physically restrained, no adjustment applies since this factor is addressed in a specific offense characteristic to Sentencing Guideline Section 2B3.1. No other adjustments apply, making the adjusted offense level or subtotal 26.

Now, Group Two, which is count five. The guideline for an 18 United States Code Section 922(g) offense involving the unlawful receipt, possession or

transportation of firearms or ammunition is found at Sentencing Guidelines Section 2K2.1. Subsection (a)(4) provides the base offense level of 20 since the defendant committed the instant offense after sustaining one felony conviction for a crime of violence or a controlled substance offense. There is no enhancement based on the number of guns, as the defendant illegally possessed only one firearm. No other adjustments apply, making the adjusted offense level or subtotal 20.

According to Sentencing Guidelines Section 3B1.4, a multiple count adjustment, one unit is assigned a group of the highest adjusted offense level. The second group is assigned one-half a unit based on the relationship in terms of points Group One has to Group Two. The assignment of one-and-a-half units results in a one-level increase to the highest offense level. As a result, the combined adjusted offense level is 27.

The defendant has not accepted responsibility for his criminal behavior and, after being convicted by a jury, maintains his innocence with respect to the instant offenses. As a result, no adjustment pursuant to Sentencing Guideline Section 3E1.1 applies to this case.

The defendant has 17 criminal history points, which establishes a criminal history category of VI. Based on a total combined offense level of 27 and a criminal

history category of VI, the guideline imprisonment range is
1 30 to 162 months.

Pursuant to Sentencing Guidelines Section

2K2.4(a)(2), the Guideline sentence for a violation of 18

United States Code Section 924(c), which is count four, is

the minimum term of imprisonment required by statute, which

in this case is 7 years or 84 months.

The authorized term of supervised release for counts one and two, as well as count four, is at least three but not more than five years, because the offenses are Class A or Class B felonies. For count five, which is a Class C felony, the authorized term is at least two but not more than three years.

Pursuant to 18 USC Section 3561(a)(1), the defendant is not eligible for a term of probation because counts one and two are Class B felonies. In addition, the count four offense, a Class A felony, requires a consecutive sentence of imprisonment.

According to Sentencing Guidelines 2K2.4(b)(1), where there is a federal conviction for the underlying offense, a consolidated fine guideline is determined by the offense level which would have applied to the underlying offense absent a conviction under 18 USC Section 924(c). In Group One, which encompasses counts one and two, the adjusted offense level is 26. Had there not been a

1 conviction under 18 USC 924(c), the offense level would have been 32, which includes a six-level enhancement for 2 3 otherwise using a firearm. As a result, the fine range for 4 an offender with a total combined offense level of 32 is 5 \$17,500 to \$175,000. 6 The First National Bank of Southwestern Ohio 7 suffered a loss of \$153,189. Restitution payment shall be forwarded to the main branch of the bank at an address that 8 9 will be specified in the judgment and conviction order. 10 A special assessment in the amount of \$100 is mandatory for each felony. Since Tyreese Pugh was 11 12 convicted of four felonies, the special assessment in the amount of \$400 is owed and due immediately. 13 14 Do the parties have any questions about the 15 statutory or quideline provisions applicable to the imposition of punishment in this case? 16 Ms. Cross? 17 MS. CROSS: No, Your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: Mr. Felson? 20 MR. FELSON: No, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. Then we will now proceed to the sentencing, and at this time the Court will 22 23 entertain anything the parties wish to say in mitigation or 24 aggravation of sentence.

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Mr. Felson?

MR. FELSON: Your Honor, this young man, obviously you have heard a lot about it. You have heard a lot about him. He, I think, last saw his father before engaging in this conduct -- I think his father was gone for 17, 18 years. He saw him when he was three. He sees him again and follows him down a road of really terrible conduct, and I think it's sad. I mean, really, bottom line, it's sad. And now he's looking at 17 to 20 years in the penitentiary, and he's barely 20 years old.

And I mean, I don't know what to say except that in my belief after all this discussion, had his father, he not run into his father at this time and this issue about not being brought up by his father and led down this path by his father, I don't think he ever would have robbed a bank. He does have some receiving stolen properties and attempted marijuana and trafficking, or actually it was some cocaine he had attempted trafficking, but certainly nothing of this nature and this level. And now he's not looking to get out until he's in his late 30's.

With regard to that, I'm hoping the Court will see fit to give him the minimum, and I -- the minimum permitted by law. He doesn't seem to be a bad kid. I know he's gotten along with his mother. His family has given him support. They have been here throughout the trial.

I think everybody is aware of not why he did it.

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I don't know why people follow their fathers, why they follow their relatives, why they think that somebody can do no wrong when that person has done wrong their whole life. I don't understand that psyche. But certainly he followed his father down this path, and I don't think there is any question. I think that the state, the government, has sort of eloquently put the fact that Walter was in charge of the money. Walter was in charge of what car to take. Walter was in charge of what hotel to stay in. The money was kept by him. And this young man followed along. Obviously, he played a role in it.

I don't think he's said too much during this particular robbery, and I think he was just doing what he was told to do, although he could have said no. And I'm sure he understands that.

With that, I'm going to -- hopefully, the

Court -- I don't know if Tyreese has anything to say to the

Court or anything to say to the victim, but I'm just hoping

the Court will see fit to give him the minimum she needs to

give him.

I would say in state court, obviously we're not in state court, but the difference between the amount of time you do here and in state court is substantial, and I don't know what relevance that has except that this young man's life is about to be ruined, and maybe the Court could

see fit to give the least amount of time under the circumstances.

environment.

He does have a child. He sees this parallel coming where he's going to get out and his child won't have seen him in 17 years. And then what do we have? I guess this is society's problem. It's going to go on for thousands of years to come. But here we are standing before you asking for mercy. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Felson.

Mr. Pugh, anything you wish to say?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Ms. Cross, anything you wish to say?

MS. CROSS: Yes, Your Honor, briefly. I agree with Mr. Felson to the extent this is a very sad case. Before the Court stands a 22-year-old young man with a criminal history category six, six, as a young man that's been committing crimes since the age of 12, despite the best efforts of Bessie Pew to offer him a stable

I won't say like father like son, because I'm an optimist, and I believe that Tyreese, there is still some hope for him, hope that he can be rehabilitated in prison, hope that he can get some education, hope that he will get additional help for whatever has driven him to commit all these crimes, and hope that he will learn from his mistakes

and teach his son to avoid the same.

But the fact remains he committed a horrible offense. There are victims to this offense with faces and names who have had a terrible experience. For them, there has to be some justice, and he still must be punished for what he's done. The United States just asks the Court to follow the recommendation of the Probation Office in sentencing him.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Cross.

And, Ms. Tettenhorst, I will consider your testimony with regard to Mr. Tyreese Pugh as well.

Anything further before the Court pronounces sentence?

MR. FELSON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's the duty of the Court to sentence the defendant at this time; however, counsel will have a final chance to make legal objections before the sentence is actually imposed.

Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it's the judgment of the Court that the defendant be hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term of 130 months on counts one and two and 120 months on count five. Such sentences in counts one, two and five are to be served concurrently with each other. The reason for the 120 on count five was that there was a maximum of ten

years on that one.

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term of 84 months on count four, such sentence to be served consecutively to the sentences imposed on counts one, two, and five.

The defendant shall participate in a mental health evaluation and/or mental health counseling at the direction of the Bureau of Prisons.

Following a sentence of imprisonment, the defendant is ordered to be placed on supervised release for a period of five years on counts one, two, four, and three years on count five, such terms to be served concurrently.

Upon release from incarceration, the defendant is ordered to report in person to the probation office in the district to which he is released within 72 hours.

As a condition of supervised release, the defendant shall pay any unpaid balance of his monetary penalties. No interest shall accrue on any unpaid balance. The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime and is prohibited from possessing a firearm or other dangerous device. The defendant shall not possess any illegal controlled substances. And, in addition, the defendant shall comply with the standard conditions of supervised release as adopted by the Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

As a special condition of supervised release, the defendant is ordered to refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance and to submit to one drug test within 15 days of release and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter.

The Court finds that the defendant is not capable of paying a fine. Pursuant to 18 USC Section 3663, the defendant is ordered to make restitution in the amount of \$153,189 jointly and severally with co-defendant Walter Pugh, Jr. to first National Bank of Southwestern Ohio. Restitution is due immediately.

The defendant shall participate in a substance abuse treatment program, either inpatient or outpatient, at the direction of his probation officer, which may include testing. The defendant shall participate in the mental health treatment program at the direction of his probation officer.

And a special assessment of \$400 is owed and due immediately.

Mr. Pugh, I agree with everything that was said by both counsel. You know, I hope we can break the cycle with you. You know, I'm giving you the minimum amount, because I hope, when you get out, you can come back into society, meet your son, and live the rest of your life lawfully.

1 In that regard, is there a geographic location 2 that you would like to be closest to? You want to be 3 closest to Cincinnati? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MR. FELSON: And also I think he reiterates what 6 his father said; he would like to speak to his appellate 7 counsel before being shipped off wherever he's going. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. We'll arrange for that as well. 10 Do you want to participate in the substance abuse 11 program while you're in custody? I'm not going to order it 12 13 if you don't want to do it. THE DEFENDANT: All the programs they got, 14 15 everything. 16 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Because my next question is, you don't have your high school degree yet, 17 and I'll order that you participate in the Bureau of 18 19 Prisons Substance Abuse Program. Would you like the Court 20 to recommend that you participate in a program to earn your 21 GED? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 23 THE COURT: Okay. The Court will order that as 24 well, that you participate in the Bureau of Prisons GED 25 Program.

1 Are you interested in an apprentice program? MR. FELSON: Learn a trade. 2 To learn some kind of job skill? THE COURT: 3 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 5 THE COURT: I will also order that. 6 recommend that, which hopefully will get you preference. 7 Mr. Felson, do you have any objections as to why 8 the sentence should not be imposed as stated? 9 MR. FELSON: No. I mean I -- you know, there is 10 no reasonable objection. 11 THE COURT: Ms. Cross, any objection? 12 MS. CROSS: No, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Let me tell you about your rights on 14 appeal. Both parties are notified by this Court that you 15 have a right to appeal the sentence. If you're indigent 16 and cannot retain a lawyer, you may apply and one will be appointed to represent you on your appeal. You're further 17 18 advised, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 4(b) of 19 the Rules of Appellate Procedure, you must file your notice 20 of appeal with the clerk of the United States District 21 Court within ten days of the filing of judgment. 22 The Court does hereby advise you that, if you so 23 request, the clerk the Court will prepare and file 24 immediately a notice of appeal on your behalf. 25 It's further ordered that the defendant shall

1 notify the United States Attorney for the Southern District 2 of Ohio within 30 days of any change in resident or mailing 3 address until all special assessments imposed by this 4 judgment are fully paid. If you request, Mr. Pugh, I'll order the clerk of 5 6 courts to file your notice of appeal immediately after the judgment is filed. 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Felson, I take it 9 that you would like someone else to represent him on his 10 11 appeal. MR. FELSON: That is appropriate, yes. 12 13 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to remand Mr. Pugh also to the custody of the United States Marshal, 14 and we will work with the marshal's office to see if we can 15 get appellate counsel appointed as soon as possible so they 16 can confer with both Mr. Pughs before they go off to 17 whatever federal facilities they're going to. 18 Mr. Pugh, good luck. I hope I never see you back 19 here again. 20 21 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you. 22 COURT ADJOURNED AT 3:20 P.M. 23 24

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## CERTIFICATE

I, Betty J. Schwab, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

BETTY J SCHWAB, RPR Official Reporter